Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SYNTHESIS ESSAY ROUGH DRAFT**

Choose one of these big ideas as a starting point for your thesis:

(EQ / EU) - *RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS, FAMILY, SOCIETY*

*ACCEPTANCE /REJECTION OF SOCIETY’S RULES*

*NATURE VS NURTURE*

*UPBRINGING/ENVIRONMENT*

**INTRODUCTION** **PRE-WRITE**

Each part of the introduction must smoothly flow into the next. You may need clarifying/transitional information between the main parts. The ideas and information you develop in the paper over from general to specifics then back to general. Each paragraph (Introduction, body, conclusion) contributes to and reflects this pattern.

**How will I get my audience’s attention?** The Hook

One way is to connect your topic to the larger scope of humanity. Another is to use a defining quote (which you do have to cite and explain). A third way is to open with an interesting/surprising perspective or fact that relates to your topic. Write a general, interesting opening here:

**Establish general context.** Write a general summary of the theme that provides information relevant to our discussion. Context is crucial for your audience to maintain a point of reference for our analysis. Write a two to three sentence summary here and mention texts, authors:

**Highlight the main points of your argument**. Set up the basic framework of your body. What ideas will you touch upon in your argument? What is the importance of what you have to say?

**Write your thesis.** A thesis provides an overall, general focus for your paper. Your topic sentences will develop from this idea. The synthesis thesis contains topic and comment/angle, but does **not** contain the author’s names or texts.

**BODY PARAGRAPH PRE-WRITE**

**Topic sentence:**

**Context** (Background of quote source):

**Evidence** (Find the definitive quote which reflects the point of the thesis and supports/reinforces your argument):

Include Citation: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” (author \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ page). period

**Explanation** (Explain the quote and the insights/implications the quote reveals in relation to the thesis):

**CONCLUSION PRE-WRITE**

**Restate the main argument of your thesis**. However, do not merely cut and paste it. Open the conclusion with a reflective reaffirmation of your focus. Did you fulfill the expectation of the thesis? In your restatement, you finalize the argument / position you established in the beginning of the paper.

**Reconnect your thesis to the sources.** In a couple of sentences, provide a recap of the selection as it relates to your argument.

**Reaffirm the conclusions you drew from your research**. When you set out to write a paper, your topic sentences establish the main points (or goals) fo your main argument. In the conclusion, review the main points you examined and reaffirm the conclusion(S) of each. What did you learn as a result of the synthesis? Why should your audience care about these conclusions? Tie all the sources together. Each section/paragraph of the body should work together to achieve a common purpose. Affirm that purpose.

**Bring all your ideas together in a final thought.** This is a defining, generalized statement that brings all your ideas together. This is your last chance to impress your audience.

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**Works Cited**